

Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 1 069 645 A2

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
17.01.2001 Bulletin 2001/03

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>: H01Q 7/00, H01Q 1/22,  
G06K 19/077

(21) Application number: 00305691.8

(22) Date of filing: 06.07.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE  
Designated Extension States:  
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 13.07.1999 JP 19861899

(71) Applicant:  
SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)

(72) Inventors:  
• Fujii, Tomoharu,  
c/o Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)

• Okamura, Shigeru,  
Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)  
• Higushi, Tsutomu,  
Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)  
• Akagawa, Masatoshi;  
Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)

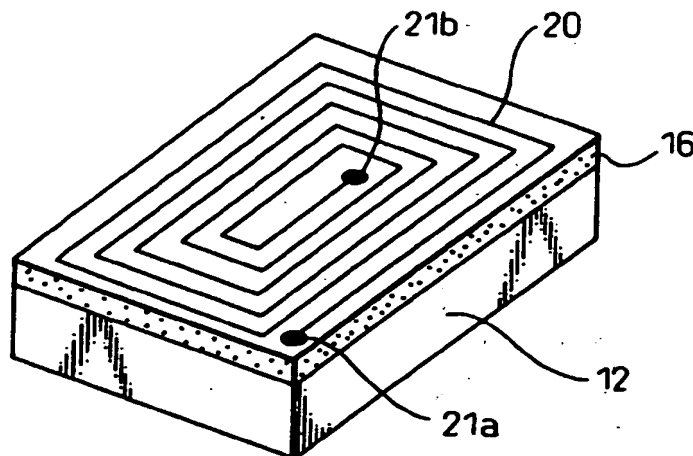
(74) Representative:  
Rackham, Stephen Neil  
GILL JENNINGS & EVERY,  
Broadgate House,  
7 Eldon Street  
London EC2M 7LH (GB)

(54) Semiconductor device with an antenna and fabrication method therefor

(57) A semiconductor device with an antenna comprises one or more antenna units (20) for sending and receiving signals and a semiconductor element (12) electrically connected to the antenna units (20). The antenna units (20) are formed by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet having substantially the same flat surface size as the semiconductor element (12), and the

antenna units are integrally coupled to the surface of the semiconductor elements (12). When the antenna units (20) are formed in a plurality of layers they are separated by insulating layers (16), and the antenna units (20 a,b,c) formed on the respective layers are connected electrically in series with each other.

Fig.3



EP 1 069 645 A2

## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a semiconductor device with an antenna used for a contactless IC card or the like and a fabrication method thereof.

[0002] A contactless IC card, as shown in Fig. 11, comprises a semiconductor element 12 for sending and receiving signals, an antenna 10 in the form of a flat coil electrically connected to the semiconductor element 12, and card-like films 14 for holding the antenna 10 and the semiconductor element 12 from the two sides thereof, thereby forming a thin card as a whole.

[0003] The antenna 10 can be formed by pressing a thin metal sheet into a predetermined shape of a coil, or etching a conductive layer formed on one side of a film into a predetermined shape of coil.

[0004] The conventional contactless IC card, as shown in Fig. 11, has the antenna 10 arranged along the outer peripheral edge of the card. This arrangement is employed in view of the fact that the communication characteristics of the antenna 10 are determined by the area defined by the loop and the number of turns of the antenna, and also under the restraint of the size of a "card", the loop of the antenna 10 is formed along the outer peripheral edge while at the same time taking portability into account.

[0005] For example, the antenna can be formed by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet (e.g. an iron sheet) which is about 0.1 mm thick. In this case, the clearance between one antenna and an adjacent antenna is usually ranges from 0.1 mm to 0.5 mm though it is generally determined by the number of turns of the antenna.

[0006] Also, the surface of the antenna formed as described above can be plated with nickel. Also, the surface of the portions of the antenna to which bonding wires are bonded, to electrically connect a semiconductor element and the antenna, can be plated with gold or palladium.

[0007] The requirement for a large area for the antenna 10 as in the conventional IC card, however, limits the possibility of reducing the size of the electronic devices and hence the applicability to other areas.

[0008] In view of the characteristics of electronic parts having such communication functions as described above, the object of the present invention is to provide a semiconductor device, and a preferred method of fabrication thereof, which can reduce the size of the electronic parts having such communication characteristics and are readily applicable to various electronic equipment.

[0009] In order to achieve the aforementioned object, the present invention is configured as described below.

[0010] According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a semiconductor device with an antenna comprising one or more antenna units for sending and receiving signals, and a semiconductor

element electrically connected to the antenna units, wherein the antenna units are formed by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet with substantially the same flat surface size as the semiconductor element, and the antenna units are integrally coupled to the surface of the semiconductor element.

[0011] The antenna units are formed in a size capable of being arranged within the surface of the semiconductor element and coupled to the surface of the semiconductor element.

[0012] The antenna units are formed in a plurality of layers, separated by insulating layers, and the antenna units formed on the respective layers are electrically connected in series with each other. By adjusting the number of the layers of the antenna unit, the required conditions such as the number of turns of the antenna can be met.

[0013] Also, the outer surface of the antenna is covered with a sealing resin.

[0014] Another feature of this invention is that connecting terminals protruded toward the antenna unit of an adjacent layer are formed on one of the surfaces of antenna units and the antenna units are electrically connected with each other through the connecting terminals.

[0015] Still another feature of the invention is that the antenna units are electrically connected with each other by using an anisotropic conductive adhesive film or an anisotropic conductive adhesive. The use of the anisotropic conductive adhesive film or the anisotropic conductive adhesive facilitates the electrical connection and integration between adjacent antenna layers.

[0016] According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna comprising one or more antenna units for sending and receiving signals and a semiconductor element electrically connected with the antenna units, comprising the steps of forming a plurality of semiconductor elements at predetermined positions on a semiconductor wafer, forming an antenna frame having a plurality of antenna units at the positions corresponding to the predetermined positions by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet, and setting said semiconductor wafer and said antenna frame in register with each other in an opposed relation to each other in accordance with the positions of said semiconductor elements and said antenna units, coupling by connecting each of said semiconductor elements and the corresponding antenna units with each other electrically, and cutting off said semiconductor wafer and said antenna frame to the profile of each of said semiconductor devices.

[0017] Also, according to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna comprising one or more antenna units for sending and receiving signals and a semiconductor element electrically connected with the antenna units, comprising the steps of forming

a plurality of semiconductor elements at predetermined positions on a semiconductor wafer, forming an antenna frames, each of which has a plurality of antenna units at the positions corresponding to the predetermined positions, by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet, forming a multilayered member by integrating said antenna frames, each of which is separated by an adhesive film, and by connecting antenna units of said antenna frames electrically in series with each other, and setting said semiconductor wafer and said multilayered member in register with each other in an opposed relation to each other in accordance with the positions of said semiconductor elements and said antenna units, coupling by connecting each of said semiconductor elements and the corresponding antenna units with each other electrically, and cutting off said semiconductor wafer and said multilayered member to the profile of each of said semiconductor devices.

**[0018]** The antenna units of the antenna frames, each of which is separated by an adhesive film, are electrically connected in series with each other through the connecting terminals on a surface of the antenna unit formed into protrusions toward a surface of an adjacent antenna unit.

**[0019]** The outer surface of the antenna frame is covered with a sealing resin before the semiconductor wafer, having the antenna frame, is cut off to the profile of each of the semiconductor devices.

**[0020]** Particular embodiments in accordance with this invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing an example of an antenna unit used with a semiconductor device with an antenna.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing an antenna unit to which an anisotropic conductive adhesive film is bonded.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a semiconductor device with an antenna.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a semiconductor device with an antenna.

Fig. 5(a) is a sectional view of a semiconductor device with an antenna according to another embodiment.

Fig. 5(b) is a sectional view of a semiconductor device with an antenna according to still another embodiment.

Fig. 6(a) is a diagram for explaining a method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna having a plurality of antenna units formed in layers, in which an anisotropic conductive adhesive film is bonded to each antenna unit.

Fig. 6(b) is a diagram for explaining a method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna having a plurality of antenna units formed in layers, in which a multilayered member is formed.

Fig. 6(c) is a diagram for explaining a method of fab-

ricating a semiconductor device with an antenna having a plurality of antenna units formed in layers, in which the multilayered member is bonded to a semiconductor element.

Fig. 7 is a diagram for explaining a method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna using a semiconductor wafer.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of a semiconductor device with an antenna according to a further embodiment.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a semiconductor device with an antenna according to a still further embodiment.

Fig. 10 is a diagram for explaining a configuration of the antenna units with antenna members arranged in layers.

Fig. 11 is a diagram for explaining a configuration of an IC card.

**[0021]** A semiconductor device with an antenna according to this invention is fabricated in such a manner that one or more antenna units used by being connected to a semiconductor element for sending and receiving signals are produced by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet, and the antenna units are electrically connected to the semiconductor element.

**[0022]** Fig. 1 shows an example of an antenna unit 20 formed by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet. The antenna unit 20 according to this embodiment is designed in such a shape that a coil is laid over the entire surface of the semiconductor element 12.

**[0023]** The actual operation of working the antenna unit 20 is performed by a method in which a long frame with a multiplicity of pieces of the antenna unit 20 is formed by pressing and each antenna unit 20 is produced from the frame, or by a method in which a frame having a multiplicity of pieces of the antenna unit 20 in two directions is formed by etching so that each antenna unit 20 is produced from this frame.

**[0024]** Numerals 21a and 21b designate connecting terminals for electrically connecting the antenna unit 20 to the electrode terminals of the semiconductor element 12. The connecting terminal 21a is formed at an end of the outer peripheral portion of the antenna unit 20, and the connecting terminal 21b is formed at an end of the inner peripheral portion.

**[0025]** As shown in Fig. 2, the connecting terminals 21a and 21b are formed in such a manner as to protrude from the flat surface on which the antenna unit 20 is wound. The protrusions can be easily formed in parts of a thin metal sheet punched during the pressing step for forming the coiled antenna unit 20. In forming the antenna unit 20 by etching, on the other hand, a pattern of the antenna unit 20 is formed by etching the thin metal sheet and the portions to be formed with the connecting terminals 21a and 21b are formed into the protrusions.

**[0026]** Fig. 2 shows an antenna unit 20 which has an anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16 bonded to

the side of the antenna unit 20 from which the connecting terminals 21a and 21b are protruded. The anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16 is used for coupling by electrically connecting the antenna unit 20 to the semiconductor element 12.

**[0027]** Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the state in which the antenna unit 20 is coupled to the semiconductor element 12 through the anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the same.

**[0028]** As shown in Fig. 4, connecting pads 13 for coupling with the connecting terminals 21a and 21b of the antenna unit 20 are formed on the surface of the semiconductor element 12 and slightly protrude therefrom. The antenna unit 20 to which the anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16 is bonded is set in register with the semiconductor element 12 and, by heating and pressing, the antenna unit 20 is bonded integrally with the semiconductor element 12, while connecting only the connecting pad 13 and the connecting terminals 21a, 21b electrically to each other.

**[0029]** Fig. 3 shows a semiconductor device with an antenna having the antenna unit 20, which is formed in the same flat shape as the semiconductor element 12, within the surface of the semiconductor element 12.

**[0030]** This semiconductor device, in which the antenna unit 20 is integrally built-in, constitutes a device having a function similar to the conventional contactless IC card. Even in the case where a pattern of the antenna unit 20 is required to be laid with high density within the surface of the semiconductor element 12 to obtain the required communication characteristics, the required antenna pattern can be formed by pressing or etching.

**[0031]** As shown in Fig. 5(a), the outer surface of the antenna unit 20 of the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 3 may be covered with a sealing resin 18 or, as shown in Fig. 5(b), the entire surface of the antenna unit 20 and the semiconductor element 12 may be covered with the sealing resin 18.

**[0032]** The semiconductor device according to this embodiment concerns the case in which the antenna unit 20 is formed in a single layer. In the case where the single layer cannot provide a sufficient number of turns of the antenna unit 20, the required number of turns can be obtained by integrating a plurality of the antenna units 20.

**[0033]** Figs. 6(a) to 6(c) show a method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna comprising a plurality of antenna units integrated and arranged on the surface of the semiconductor element 12.

**[0034]** Fig. 6(a) shows the state in which anisotropic conductive adhesive films 16 are bonded to the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c formed with a required pattern by pressing or etching. The antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c are each formed with protruded connecting terminals 21 for electrically connecting the layers in which the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c are set and

integrated in register to each other. The anisotropic conductive adhesive films 16 are bonded to that side of each of the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c from which the connecting terminals 21 are projected.

**[0035]** Fig. 6(b) shows the state in which the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c with the anisotropic conductive adhesive films 16 bonded thereto are set in register with each other, and by heating and pressing, are integrated into a multilayered member 22. By integrating the antenna units using the anisotropic conductive adhesive films 16, the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c between the adjacent layers are electrically connected to each other with only the portions thereof formed with the connecting terminals 21.

**[0036]** Fig. 6(c) shows the state in which the multilayered member of the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c is set in register with and bonded to the semiconductor element 12. Also, when bonding the multilayered member 22 of the antenna units to the semiconductor element 12, the anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16 may be used so that the connecting terminals 21 on the adhesive surface of the semiconductor element 12 can be electrically connected and integrated with the connecting pads 13. In place of the anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16, an anisotropic conductive adhesive may be coated to bond the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c and the antenna multilayered member 22.

**[0037]** In this way, a semiconductor device with antenna units can be obtained with the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c integrated within the surface of the semiconductor element 12. The integration of the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c can produce a semiconductor device having the same plan as the semiconductor element 12 without enlarging the space in which the antenna units are arranged. Unlike in this embodiment, having formed therein the three layers of the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c, the antenna units may be integrated in a greater number of layers. Thus, the integrated antenna units arrangement can produce a semiconductor device having the required communication characteristics. The semiconductor device formed using the antenna unit multilayered member 22 constitutes a product having an appearance similar to the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 3.

**[0038]** The method of fabricating a semiconductor device with antenna according to the embodiments described above is one for fabricating a semiconductor by coupling an antenna unit to each of the semiconductor elements 12 formed individually. A semiconductor device with an antenna having the same shape as the semiconductor element as described above can be obtained also by a method in which antenna units are units set in register with and coupled to a semiconductor wafer, after which the semiconductor wafer is cut off in to the device.

**[0039]** Fig. 7 shows a method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna using a semiconductor wafer 30. The semiconductor wafer 30 is formed with

semiconductor elements used for sending and receiving signals. Numeral 32 designates an antenna frame to be coupled by being electrically connected to each semiconductor element of the semiconductor wafer 30. The antenna frame 32 is formed as a large-sized frame in such a manner that each antenna unit 20 is formed into a predetermined pattern in accordance with the arrangement of each semiconductor element of the semiconductor wafer 30 and the adjacent antennas 20 are coupled by tie bars. The antenna frame 32 is formed by pressing or etching, and as in the aforementioned case, connecting terminals 21a and 21b are formed on each antenna unit 20.

**[0040]** The semiconductor wafer 30 and the antenna frame 32 are set in register with each other and, by being heated and pressed through an anisotropic conductive adhesive film 34, the semiconductor 30 is bonded integrally with the antenna frame 32. As a result, each semiconductor element 12 and the corresponding antenna unit 20 are electrically connected and bonded to each other. The semiconductor wafer 30 and the antenna frame 32, after being thus integrally bonded to each other, are sliced at the cutting position of each semiconductor device thereby to produce each semiconductor device with antenna unit. When cutting the antenna frame 32, the tie bars are cut off so that the antenna unit of each semiconductor device comes to assume an independent form. The semiconductor device is obtained as a chip-sized product as in the embodiments described above.

**[0041]** Before cutting off the frame and the wafer into the chip-sized semiconductor devices, the outer surface of the antenna frame 32 and the lower surface of the semiconductor wafer 30 are sealed to each other by a sealing resin 18 and then the individual semiconductor devices are cut off, thereby producing a semiconductor device shown in Fig. 8. With this semiconductor device, the outer surface of the antenna unit 20 and the lower surface of the semiconductor element 12 are sealed by the sealing resin 18.

**[0042]** The aforementioned method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna by coupling the antenna frame 32 to the semiconductor wafer 30 has the advantage that the semiconductor devices can be efficiently fabricated. The antenna frame 32 can also be formed efficiently as a large-sized frame by etching thereby contributing to a highly efficient fabrication. An individual antenna frame can of course be coupled to each semiconductor element formed on the wafer without using the large-sized antenna frame 32.

**[0043]** In the semiconductor device with the antenna according to the embodiments described above, the antenna unit 20 is arranged in the surface of the semiconductor element 12. As shown in Fig. 9, however, the outline of the integrated member 22 formed by integrating the antenna units may be set to a larger size than the semiconductor element 12, so that the semiconductor element 12 is mounted on the integrated

member 22. The integrated member 22, which is shown in Fig. 6(b) above, includes the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c electrically interconnected by use of the anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16 into a single integrated member. The semiconductor element 12 is bonded and mounted on the outer surface of the integrated member 22. Then, the semiconductor element 12 and the antenna 20 are electrically connected by wire bonding.

**[0044]** Fig. 10 shows antenna patterns formed in the first, second and third layers and a structure for electrically connecting the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c. The antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c are connected in series between the layers through the connecting terminals of each layer. The semiconductor element 12 is electrically connected in series to the ends of the antenna units 20a, 20b and 20c.

**[0045]** The electrical connection between the antenna unit 20 and the semiconductor element 12 can use wire bonding and is not limited to the use of the anisotropic conductive adhesive film 16 by which the connecting terminals and the opposed connecting pads arranged are connected to each other. Also, the connecting terminals and the opposed connecting pads can be connected by solder by way of solder bumps formed on the connecting pads. Also, an ordinary resin adhesive may be used instead of the anisotropic conductive resin film. Further, in the case of the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 9, the outer surface of the antenna unit 20 and the outer surface of the semiconductor element 12 can be sealed with a sealing resin.

**[0046]** As described above, the semiconductor device with an antenna according to this invention is formed with the antenna units by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet and has the advantage that it can be fabricated by using the conventional pressing technique and the conventional etching technique as they are.

**[0047]** Another feature of the semiconductor device with an antenna according to this invention is that the semiconductor device is formed substantially in the same size as the semiconductor element 12 and is therefore very small in size. This product can be used as an electronic part much smaller than the conventional IC card by utilization of the communication functions thereof. Also, the smaller size improves the portability, and commercial products easy to carry can be fabricated with a built-in semiconductor device. As described above, the semiconductor device according to the invention is expected to find wide applications in a variety of fields.

**[0048]** It will thus be understood that the semiconductor device with an antenna according to the invention, as described above, is provided as a product formed substantially in the same size as the semiconductor element. This semiconductor device, therefore, is expected to find application in contactless types of communications. Also, a method of fabricating the semiconductor device according to this invention makes it

possible to fabricate a semiconductor device with an antenna both efficiently and easily.

#### Claims

1. A semiconductor device with an antenna comprising one or more antenna units for sending and receiving signals and a semiconductor element electrically connected to said antenna units,  
     wherein said antenna units are formed by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet with substantially the same flat surface size as said semiconductor element, and  
     wherein said antenna units are integrally coupled to the surface of said semiconductor element.
2. A semiconductor device with an antenna according to claim 1,  
     wherein said antenna units are formed in a size capable of being arranged within the surface of said semiconductor element and coupled to said surface of said semiconductor element.
3. A semiconductor device with an antenna according to claim 1 or 2,  
     wherein said antenna units are formed in a plurality of layers each separated by insulating layers, and the antenna units formed on said respective layers are electrically connected in series with each other.
4. A semiconductor device with an antenna according to claim 1, 2 or 3,  
     wherein the outer surface of said antenna is covered with a sealing resin.
5. A semiconductor device with an antenna according to claim 3,  
     wherein connecting terminals protruded toward the antenna unit of an adjacent layer are formed on one of the surfaces of antenna units,  
     wherein said antenna units are electrically connected with each other through said connecting terminals.
6. A semiconductor device with an antenna according to claim 5,  
     wherein said antenna units are electrically connected with each other by using an anisotropic conductive adhesive film or an anisotropic conductive adhesive.
7. A method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna, comprising one or more antenna units for sending and receiving signals and a semiconductor element electrically connected with said antenna units,

comprising the steps of forming a plurality of semiconductor elements at predetermined positions on a semiconductor wafer, forming an antenna frame having a plurality of antenna units at the positions corresponding to said predetermined positions by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet, and setting said semiconductor wafer and said antenna frame in register with each other in opposed relation to each other in accordance with the positions of said semiconductor elements and said antenna units, coupling by connecting each of said semiconductor elements and the corresponding antenna units with each other electrically, and cutting off said semiconductor wafer and said antenna frame to the profile of each of said semiconductor devices.

8. A method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna, comprising one or more antenna units for sending and receiving signals and a semiconductor element electrically connected with said antenna units,

comprising the steps of forming a plurality of semiconductor elements at predetermined positions on a semiconductor wafer, forming an antenna frames, each of which has a plurality of antenna units at the positions corresponding to said predetermined positions, by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet, forming a multilayered member by integrating said antenna frames, each of which is separated by an adhesive film, and by connecting antenna units of said antenna frames electrically in series with each other, and setting said semiconductor wafer and said multilayered member in register with each other in an opposed relation to each other in accordance with the positions of said semiconductor elements and said antenna units, coupling by connecting each of said semiconductor elements and the corresponding antenna units with each other electrically, and cutting off said semiconductor wafer and said multilayered member to the profile of each of said semiconductor devices.

9. A method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna according to claim 8,  
     wherein said antenna units of said antenna frames, each of which is separated by an adhesive film, are electrically connected in series with each other through the connecting terminals on a surface of said antenna unit formed into protrusions toward a surface of an adjacent antenna unit.
10. A method of fabricating a semiconductor device with an antenna according to claim 7 or 8,

wherein the outer surface of said antenna frame is covered with a sealing resin before said semiconductor wafer, having said antenna frame, is cut off to the profile of each of said semiconductor devices.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

Fig.1

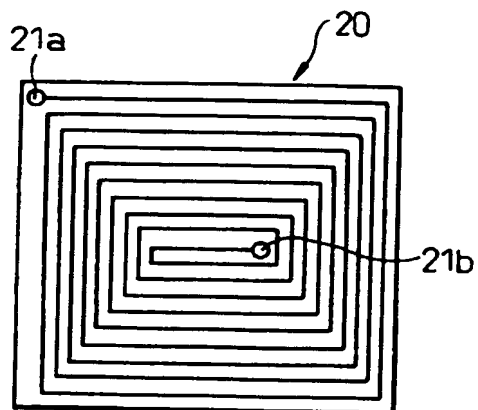


Fig.2

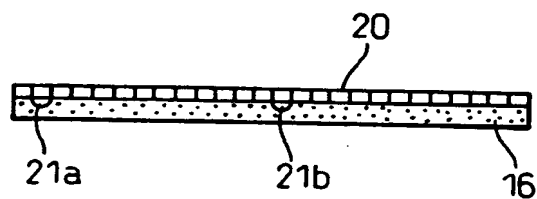


Fig.3

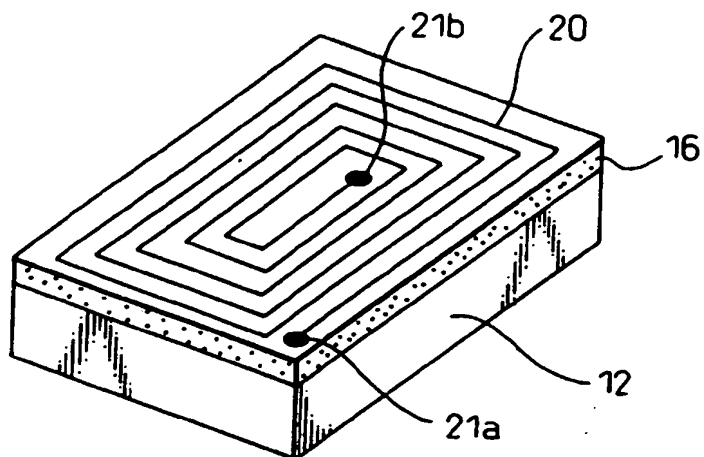




Fig.4

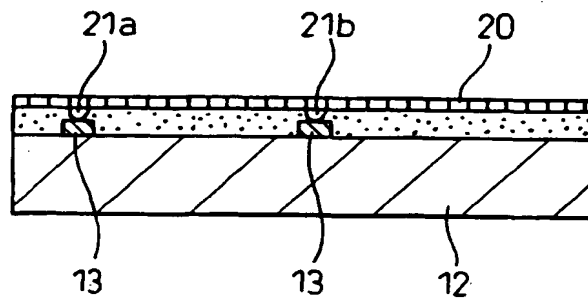


Fig.5(a)

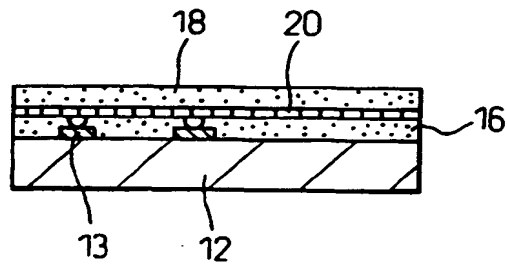


Fig.5(b)

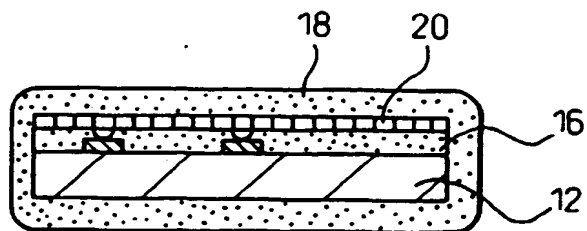


Fig.6(a)

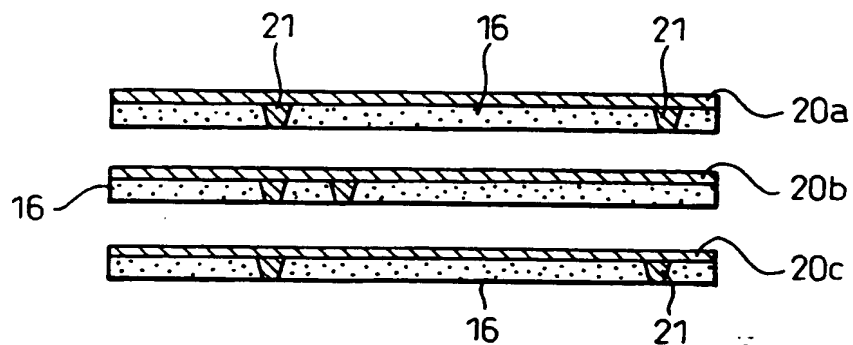


Fig.6(b)

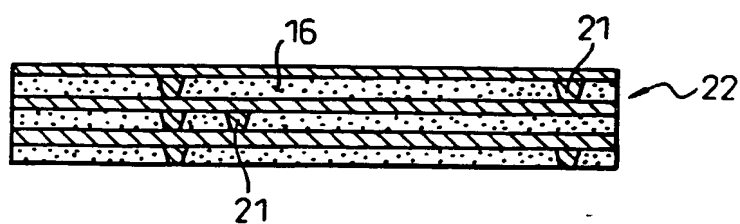


Fig.6(c)

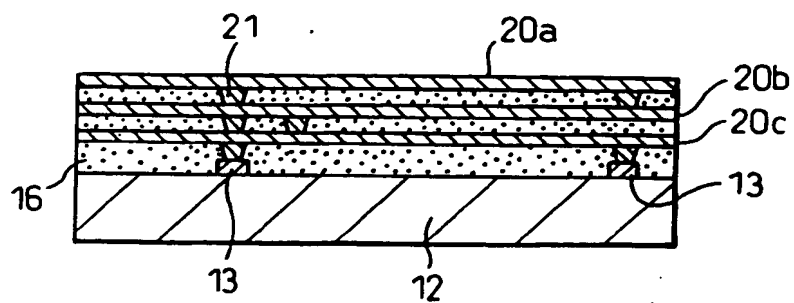


Fig. 7

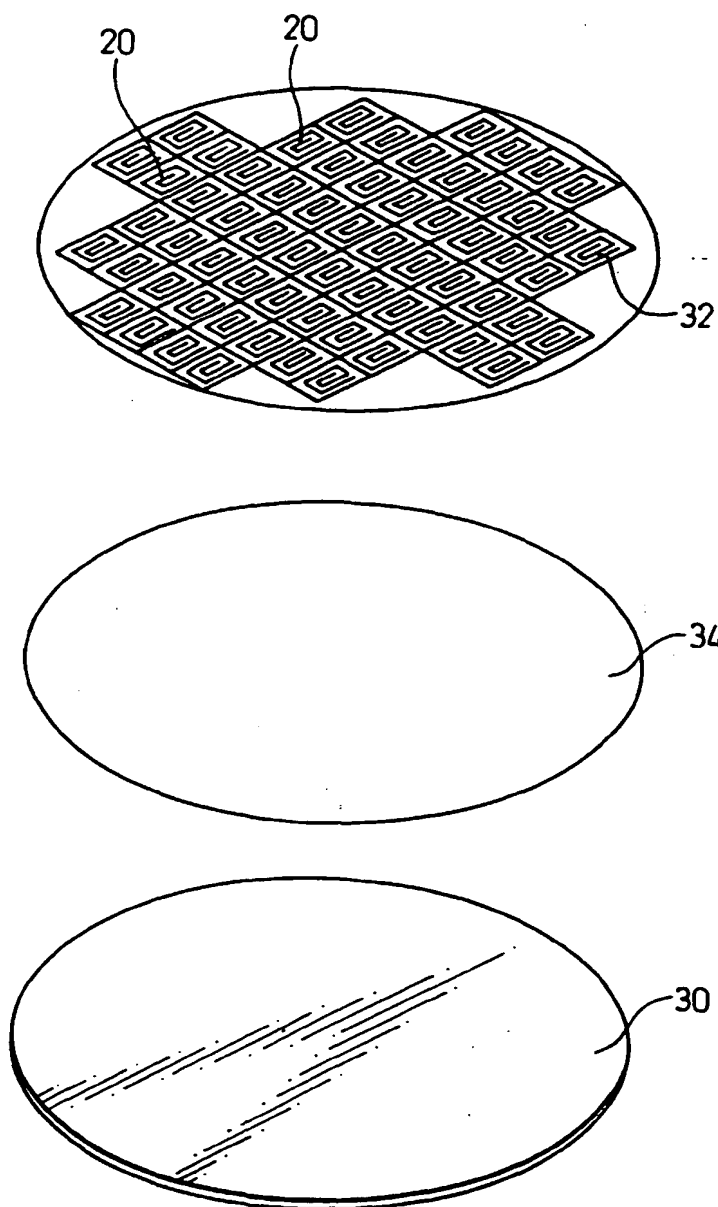


Fig.8

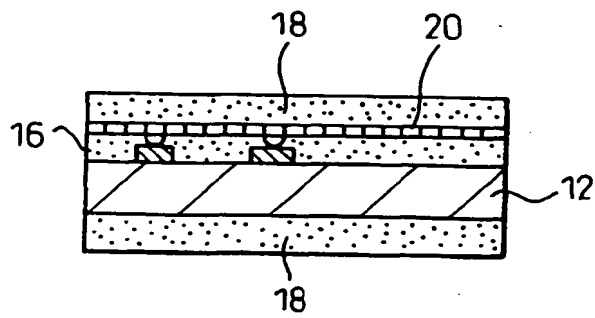


Fig.9

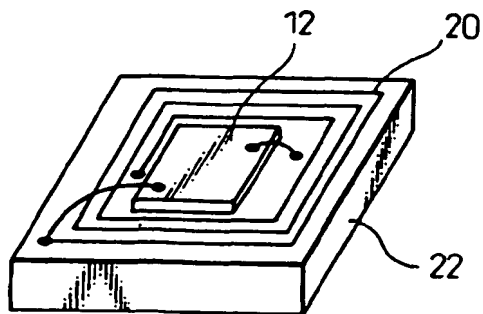


Fig.10

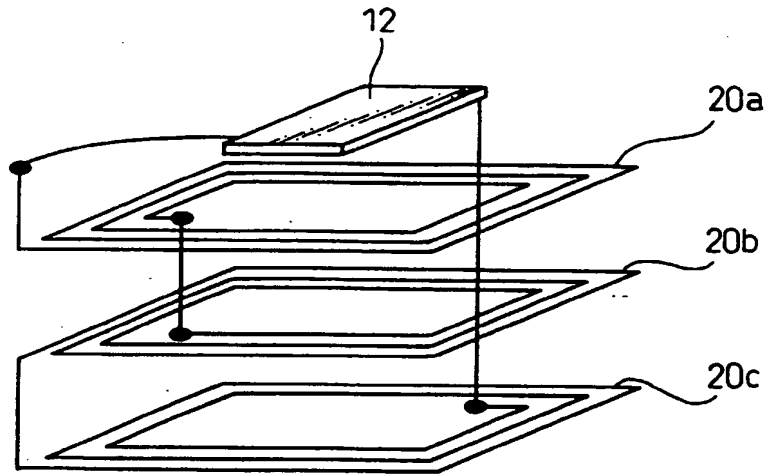
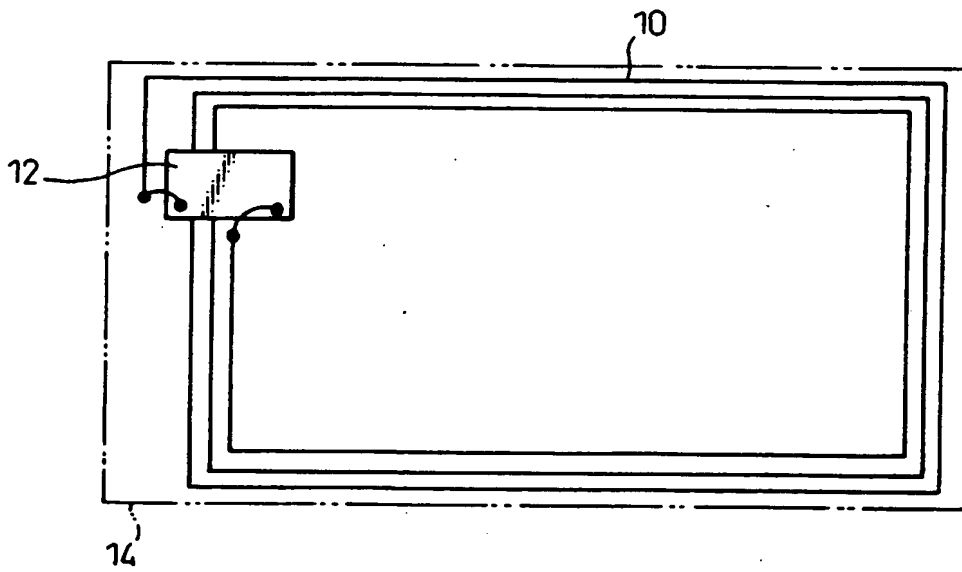


Fig.11

PRIOR ART





(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
**09.01.2002 Bulletin 2002/02**

(51) Int Cl.7: **H01Q 7/00, H01Q 1/22,  
G06K 19/077, H01Q 1/36,  
H01Q 1/38, H01Q 9/27**

(43) Date of publication A2:  
**17.01.2001 Bulletin 2001/03**

(21) Application number: **00305691.8**

(22) Date of filing: **06.07.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

- **Okamura, Shigeru, Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)**
- **Higushi, Tsutomu, Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)**
- **Akagawa, Masatoshi,  
Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)**

(30) Priority: **13.07.1999 JP 19861899**

(71) Applicant: **SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO.  
LTD.**  
**Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)**

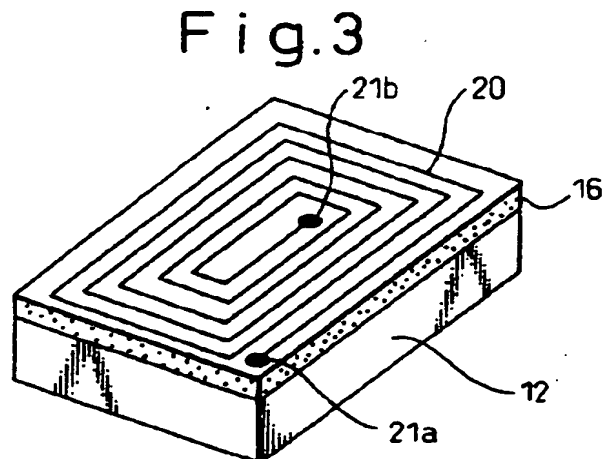
(74) Representative: **Rackham, Stephen Neil  
GILL JENNINGS & EVERY, Broadgate House, 7  
Eldon Street  
London EC2M 7LH (GB)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Fujii, Tomoharu, c/o Shinko Electric Ind. Co. Ltd.  
Nagano-shi, Nagano 380-0921 (JP)**

(54) **Semiconductor device with an antenna and fabrication method therefor**

(57) A semiconductor device with an antenna comprises one or more antenna units (20) for sending and receiving signals and a semiconductor element (12) electrically connected to the antenna units (20). The antenna units (20) are formed by pressing or etching a thin metal sheet having substantially the same flat surface

size as the semiconductor element (12), and the antenna units are integrally coupled to the surface of the semiconductor elements (12). When the antenna units (20) are formed in a plurality of layers they are separated by insulating layers (16), and the antenna units (20 a,b,c) formed on the respective layers are connected electrically in series with each other.





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 30 5691

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (In I.C.L.7)
X	US 4 857 893 A (CARROLL GARY T) 15 August 1989 (1989-08-15) * abstract * * column 11, line 11 - column 12, line 51; figures 8,9 *	1,2,4, 7-10	H01Q7/00 H01Q1/22 G06K19/077 H01Q1/36 H01Q1/38 H01Q9/27
Y	---	3,5,6	
Y	EP 0 547 563 A (SIEMENS AG) 23 June 1993 (1993-06-23) * column 4, line 9 - column 5, line 47; figures 1-3 *	3,5,6	
A	---		
A	US 5 710 458 A (IWASAKI HIROSHI) 20 January 1998 (1998-01-20) * column 2, line 38 - column 3, line 27 *	4,10	
A	---		
A	EP 0 737 935 A (SONY CHEMICALS CORP) 16 October 1996 (1996-10-16) * abstract; claim 1 *	6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (In I.C.L.7)
			G06K H01Q
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>15 November 2001</b>	Examiner <b>Van Dooren, G</b>
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P4/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 30 5691

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-11-2001

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4857893 A	15-08-1989	US 4724427 A	09-02-1988
		AU 591420 B2	30-11-1989
		AU 7751287 A	10-02-1988
		CA 1285049 A1	18-06-1991
		DE 3788513 D1	27-01-1994
		DE 3788513 T2	07-04-1994
		EP 0274526 A1	20-07-1988
		HK 1006907 A1	19-03-1999
		WO 8800785 A1	28-01-1988
EP 0547563 A	23-06-1993	DE 9115582 U1	17-12-1992
		AT 135141 T	15-03-1996
		DE 9217070 U1	04-03-1993
		DE 59205590 D1	11-04-1996
		EP 0547563 A1	23-06-1993
US 5710458 A	20-01-1998	JP 7176646 A	14-07-1995
EP 0737935 A	16-10-1996	JP 2814477 B2	22-10-1998
		JP 8287208 A	01-11-1996
		EP 0737935 A2	16-10-1996
		US 5705852 A	06-01-1998